#### Inder to Appertisements,

Pare.		Col
A museum ta 7	6 Marriages and Deaths 5	
BROUDCOMANIA 8	6 New Publications 6	
Rusiness Notices 4	1 Ocean Steamers 7	
Bears and Rooms 3	6 Preposais 7	
Banking Houses and	Political 7	D.
Bankers 7	2 Real Estate 7	
Divinend Notices 7	3-4 Sales by Anction 6	
Excursions 7	6 Savings Banks 7	
F. Barcial 7	S Situations wanted 6	
Beip Wanted 7	6 Special Natices 5	!
natruction 6	2 3 Steamboats and R. R. 6	4
Arai Notices 7	5 Summer Resorts 7	1
Miscellansous 7	6 Teachers 6	
Mincellaneous 8	6 The Turf 7	

#### Oneinces Metices.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT-Each \$5 doubled within 30 days: loss impossible. Hinsdalo City, adioining beautiful Garden City and Creedmoor Rifle Range-several thousand building lets surrounding depot, \$180 each; mouthly payments, \$5. Circulars of R. Wilsox, Attorney, \$35 Broad-

A SAFE INVESTMENT. The Consumers' Coal Company, desiring to increase their facilities to meet the r rapidly growing trade, have decided to dispose of a limited amount of its reserve stock in lots of not less than twenty shares at \$5 per share.

Coal being an article of necessity makes the enterprise at extremely assemble that the street of the st

Remittances may be made to company, main office, 1,246 Broadway, or MADISON SQUARE BANK, 2d West 23d at. N. Y.
Capital, \$135,560. WINGATE & CULLEY, Attorneys.
PAUL COSTRE, Secty O. STEWART SCHENCK, Pres't.
J. P. STEPHENS, Treasurer.

Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs. Season of

1884. Popular prices, with first-class Pooms at reduced prices, \$21 per week. COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS destroy Bedbugs,

Reaches, Rats, Mice, Moths, Flies, Fleas, Anfa, Cockroaches, Lice, Infallible remedies, Not poissnous, 405 Broome-st, 70 Maiden-lane, All stores, ECLIPSE EXTRA DRY, FINEST NATURAL CHAM Hocks, Ports, Sherikes, Burgundes.
FREDERICK W. LUTTORY, Agent. 51 Warren et.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—The great separative of "Wilness Compound of Con-Liver Oil Avided a supplier of the careful of the careful of the careful of the careful where the purchase this article. It requires no suffering from Coughs Colls, or 'onsumption, should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no suffering from Coughs Colls, or 'onsumption, should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no suffing. The results of its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pilmonary complaints. The Phosphate of Line possesses a most mavellous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod-Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. It is recularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. Wilmon, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH. Cool sea breezes. Cure for Cafarth, hay Fever, Ma Chilis and Fever. Good fishing, sailing and bathing. Trains from Long Island, 8:35 a. m. and 4:35 p. m.

\$4 Full Sets - Painless extracting without charge if artificial teeth are to be inserted teeth repaired or made while waiting. Lady in attendance. 502 and 504 3d-eve, corner 34th-st., size 272 West .44th-st. DR. MODEMANN.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Postage free in the United States.

1 Year. 6 Months. 3 Months SUNDAY TRIBUNK 1.50 Remit by Postal Note. Aoney Order or Registered Letter By Postal Note, the resulties will please write on the Note "For The New York Taisung."

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisaments for publication in THE THEUNE, and orders or requiar delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the silowing branch offices in New York City.

Main Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

No 308 West Twenty-third at, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No 760 Third ave, near ferry seventhest, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No 1007 Third ave, near Sixtlethest, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No 2008 East One-braid red and twenty-diffused, 4 to 8 p. m.

Union Square, No, 153 Fourth-ave, corner of Fourteenth-st.

NO THEE CITIES.

IN OTHER CITIES.
WARRINGTON-1,822 F-st. | London-26 Redford-st. Strand.

New-Nork Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 5.

# THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The formal presentation of the Bar tholdi Statue took place in Paris vesterday. = The rumered capture of Khartoum has not been confirmed. Seven more deaths from cholera in Toulon are reported. ==== The Presbyterian Council closed on Thursday, === The Deceased Wife's Sister bill passed its first reading in the

House of Lords. DOMESTIC.-A number of delegates arrived in Chicago yesterday; the President sent the following nominations to the Senate yester-day: John A. Kasson, to be Minister to Germany; Alphonso Taft, to be Minister to Russia; Francis, to be Minister to Austria, and Lewis Richmond, to be Minister Resident to Portugal, Representative Horr spoke in Malden, Mass. Independence Day was generally observed.

Congress.-The Senate passed all the private pension bills on its calendar. = The House greed to the conference report on the Bureau of Military Justice bill.

2 CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Rain seriously interfered with the enjoyment of the Fourth of July holiday. E Strathspey, Richmond, Miss Woodford, Ed Hat, Trafalgar, Weasel and Tom Naven won the Monmouth Park races, . . . The Larchmont Yacht Club regatta was sailed in plenty of wind. An Italian woman was seriously wounded by her husband. \_\_\_\_ A statue of Washington was un veiled in Riverside Park.

THE WEATHER. - TRIBUNE local observations indieste rain, followed by partly cloudy or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77°; lowest, 69°; average, 72°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sum-mer travellers, can have THE DAILY THIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired. The Datly Tribung will be sent to any address Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

After waiting a year and more, Governor Cleveland has suddenly found it necessary to fill a vacancy in the office of Port Warden. He has appointed "Eddie" Tookill, a tool of McLaughlin, This vacancy existed during the time of the last two sessions of the Legislature. It is an office requiring confirmation by the Senate. It is questionable whether the Governor can legally fill the office now for the purpose of influencing votes at Chicago.

Tammany Hall apparently was never in better fighting condition than at the present time. It came back from Saratoga with victory on its banners, and it expects to fare equally well at Chicago. The wigwam was crowded yesterday, the braves forsaking the holiday resorts to listen to speeches. Mr. Kelly spoke in his usually frank manner, and declared that Tammany Hall wanted no man for President who thinks that a workman ought to labor sixteen hoars for \$1 65. This reference to Governor Cleveland's veto of the car-drivers' bill was received in a manner that bodes little good to the Gov-

An interesting incident in yesterday's celebration was the abolition reunion in this city. It was the semi-centennial of the pro-slavery riots of 1834, and a number of pioneers in the anti-slavery cause related their experience in that eventful year. The attempt of the New-York mob of 1834 to exterminate the Abolitionists only served to nerve that noble band bumanity. Remembering the great trials through which they passed, one of the speakers said yesterday : "Let us not be led to repeat the well-nigh fatal experience of the control of the helm of State." Referring to the purchase, he chose the bold alternative of proin the full enjoyment of their civil rights in of 1870 and 1881 were opposed by the Lords, many sections, and they need still the care and but compromises were finally effected. In the

give. The time has not yet come when it is safe to place our Government in the hands of ceived an overwhelming majority in the Comthose who have persistently denied them the rights and privileges of citizenship." That is a si unequivocal. It is a deflance and a warning sentiment which Mr. Curtis and some others | that the rejection of the Franchise bill and obwould do well thoughtfully to consider.

The Democrats who made a great outcry against the last Republican Congress for passing a large River and Harbor bill, will find some difficulty in defending the one which they have pushed through at this session. It appropriates \$13.899,700, exclusive of a million for the benefit of the Mississippi River, for which a separate bill was passed, making altogether nearly fifteen million dollars. The famous bill of two years ago appropriated a little over eighteen millions, but that was made to last two years. In January the Secretary of War furnished a list of rivers and harbors really needing appropriations for their "protection and advancement," and the amount required was \$4,329,000. But no attention was paid in the House to that reply to its request for information. The Senate added several large items to the House bill, but mostly for harbors which need protection. It allowed for Hell Gate the smallest sum for which the work can be completed, and added \$250,000 for deepening Gedney's Channel. That item has been cut down \$50,000 by the House, and through Democratic hostility the amendment for a Board of Superintendence for the harbor is lost. And that is done though millions have been appropriated for rivulets and bayous which no stretch of metaphor can dignify as National watercourses.

THE SEARCH FOR A VACUUM. The Republican party looked for a man who represented Republican principles, found him, and nominated him promptly. The Democratic party is hunting all over the country for a man who will not represent Democratic principles, and is only apprehensive that, after nominating a man supposed to be empty, it may find that he has something in him.

The latest news from Chicago suggests that the convention may give Mr. Tilden a formal nomination, not expecting him to accept, in order to gain more time for the search. This is a nice plan, and we sincerely hope it may be carried out. The Republicans would then be able to show what sort of man is the deliberate first choice of the Democratic party. Every objection that could be made to Mr. Tilden, as an unfit and most unworthy candidate, would stand against his party, while the party would not have the benefit of his personal strength in some localities, or of his sagacious direction.

If the party could be entirely sure that the Sage of Cipher Affey would positively decline, this trick would only serve the Republicans by giving them a great deal of fixed ammunition for the contest. It would label as a second-class man, altogether inferior to Mr. Tilden in the opinion of most of the delegates, the unhappy victim upon whom the nomination might afterward fall. That there are men who would be willing to eat at a second table, after Mr. Tilden had finished, is quite likely, but the people might not prefer such men for the highest place

There is still a lack of entire confidence that Governor Cleveland would prove sufficiently empty for a candidate. Perhaps the talk inclines a shade more toward him than it did a few days ago, but if a man could be discovered who had absolutely no opinions, and of whom absolutely nothing could be said, he would be apt to distance the Governor.

# LORDS AND COMMONS,

Mr. Gladstone's challenge to the House of Lords is well timed as a political diversion. The Franchise bill in its various stages in the Commons has failed to engross the attention of the country. Few great public meetings have been held, and there has been no systematic agitation in its behalf. The public mind has been preoccupied with the crisis in Egyptian affairs and with General Gordon's fortunes, and the fate of the third English Reform bill of the century has from \$2,400,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000. Our been followed almost with a feeling of listlessness and indifference. Notwithstanding the great majorities it received in the Commons the leader of the Tory Lords had announced that it would be thrown out, not on a question of principle, but on the convenient political pretext that it is not accompanied by a bill for redistributing the seats in the lower House. Some lemonstration of a pronounced nature was needed in order to divert public attention from Egypt and to give warning of the momentous interests that were imperilled. Mr. Gladstone perceived his opportunity and profited by it. His unexpected challenge to the House of Lords is one of the most adroit acts of his nolitical career.

The general effect of the Reform Act of 1832. which was passed a few menths before the present Prime Minister issued his first election adlress, was to shift the centre of political power from the upper to the lower House. When the comination boroughs were abolished, and the centres of population were given their rightful proportion of influence in the State, the landed aristocracy lost control of the popular Chamber, The rich middle classes became the dominant power in public life. The ultimate abolition of the House of Lords was predicted even by conservative men of the day, "The institution of the Peerage," wrote Lord Macaulay in 1833. "is evidently dying a natural death," "Nobody," he added, "seems to care a straw for what the Peers say about any matter." These reflections were only natural after the storm and stress of the political revolution in which the titled nobility had been overpowered. The Peerage, however, had greater powers of vitality than its strongest champions suspected. During the last fifty years the House of Lords has shown a remarkable degree of flexibility in adapting itself to new conditions. It has never ceased to obstruct every popular movement directed against the privileges of a titled class and a land-owning aristocracy, but it has had sufficient discretion to avoid prolonging the struggle when it was apparent that the popular Chamber was receiving the support of the coun- principles. The martyrs of Democracy served try-that the constituencies were vitally interested in the questions at issue between the Lords and the Commons. The consequence has been that the upper House has emerged from given. In due season, Governor Cleveland one crisis after another with its authority as a pardoned one of them, and the other's time exco-ordinate branch of the National Legislature pired, and they were then glorified as Demo-

unimpaired. Mr. Gladstone has fought more than one battle with the Lords. In 1861, when they attempted to retain a tax which the Commons had voted to remove, he massed all the financial proposals of the Government in one bill, so that they could not maintain their position without making themselves responsible for an administo greater endeavors in the cause of justice and | trative deadlock. He gave them the choice between repealing the paper duties and cutting off the financial supplies of the Government; and in this way he upheld the constitutional practice of the country. Again in 1871, when the past, and place the dreaded Solid South in Lords rejected the bill for the abolition of army emancipated race, Mr. John G. Whittier, in ceeding by Royal warrant without reference to his letter of regret, said: "They are not yet | the action of either House. The Irish Land bills

reject outright a great measure which has remons. The Prime Minister's challenge to him stinate persistence in thwarting electoral reform will imperil the legislative existence of the Lords.

### SOUDANESE RUMORS.

There appears to be no more reason for accepting the dispatch sent from Cairo to The London Telegraph, alleging that Khartoum fell in May, than any of the other fanciful and for the most part incredible stories which have found their way from the Soudan, or have been invented at Cairo by the swarming adventurers and intriguers who congregate there. Indeed, the placing of the capture in the latter part of May almost of itself discredits the rumor, since there is strong ground for believing that General Gordon has been heard from since the end of May, though the English Government has not

given the date of his latest dispatch to the public. The most incredible statement, however, is that which places the Mahdi at Khartoum. There is not a tittle of evidence to warrant belief in the possibility of this. That the Mahdi made a start in the direction of Khartoum several months ago may perhaps be admitted but he encountered opposition almost at the outset, and the most probable and latest report is to the effect that he abandoned his purpose because of the movements of the rival Mahdi, who seems to have loomed up quite formidably of late.

That Khartoum may fall before the proposed autumn expedition can reach it is certainly possible. At present the Mahdi and his lieutenants have only to contend with their own grade of military capacity, while they have on their side an enthusiasm which in a protracted struggle is certain to tell in their favor. Moreover, the course of the English Government since the Snakim expedition has been calculated to encourage the Mahdi and his followers, who may well believe that the only serious obstacle has been withdrawn from their path. The present prospect undoubtedly is that England will have to prevent the invasion of Upper Egypt under much greater difficulties than would have attended the crushing of the Mahdi's power in the Soudan; but it does not appear probable that this will be an immediate necessity. Of course there is a bare possibility that the news about the fall of Khartoum is true, but it is altogether unlikely, and is hardly calculated to bearl Gladstone stock in the Parliamentary market, or to help the Conservatives to recover from the numbing effect of their own chronic incapacity. \_

THE MEANING OF LARGE CROPS. With definite improvement every day in the really excellent crop prospects, the commercial world regains confidence slowly. With Congress still in session, with no Democratic nom ination for the Presidency as yet, and with: prevalent notion among the importers, the foreign bankers, the British newspapers, and the people for whom they do the thinking, that a Democratic nomination can be made which will result in Democratic success, the people of substance are slow to buy things. These people are mistaken, as to the political influences, at any rate. Mr. Blaine is not going to be beaten. Congress has passed the possibility of loing mischief this year.

On the other hand, the potency of good crops and of other important commercial influences, is generally underrated. A large yield means an enermous addition to the available wealth of the country. For illustration, let us suppose that the needs of our population of 57,000,000 can be moderately supplied, but no more, when the yield of wheat is 400,000,000 bushels, of corn 1,200,000,000 bushels, of cotton 6,000,000 bales, and of other products in like proportion. Such a vield, let us say, suffices to feed and clothe our people, and to buy what they need from abroad. But instead, there comes a vield about one quarter greater; the gross product of agriculture rises, for example, needs having been previously supplied, the increase of \$500,000,000 or \$600,000,000 is so much added to our clear profit on the year's work, and when markets can be found for prodnets, the entire value of that increase is added to the available wealth of the country. In short, we are in the position of a merchant who can barely cover expenses with a moderate business, but can make an enormous profit if the

business becomes a little larger. This year's crops are going to add a very large sum to the clear profit of the country, unless we allow speculation to slaughter our foreign trade again. With \$500,000,000 more to be applied to the development of resources, the building of houses and mills and railroads, or to be invested in securities, an impetus will certainly be given to all markets and all branches of trade.

FOR THE MEN WHO "LOOK WITH SOLICI-TUDE,"

We trust that men of true goodness, who are quite too pure—and also too fond of free trade to support Mr. Blaine, will not overlook the little entertainment in which some Democrats indulged on Monday night. It was the reception of the Knickerbocker Society. The president of the association, being as patriotic as other Democrats, once sacrificed his personal feelings by allowing himself to be counted in as Aldermen. The manner in which this was done. however, gave offence to some enemies of truly Democratic principles, A mischief-making court poked into the matter, and, with painful want of appreciation for the patriotic feelings and methods of "Reform" Democrats, actually convicted two inspectors of falsifying election returns. They were sentenced, Hall to eighteen months imprisonment, and Boland to two years. and six months, because of their zeal for Democracy and their courage in employing time-honored Democratic methods which have been crowned with success throughout the South.

Naturally, strong sympathy was aroused in the hearts of all true lovers of Democratic their time, not perhaps willingly; but they were not forgotten by the great party (of Reform) to which their best efforts had been cratic martyrs like to be. The Knickerbocker Society held a grand reception in honor of the men and their heroic use of time-honored Democratic methods. The President and ex-Alderman directed the festivities, and the number and enthusiasm of the attending Democrats resulted in a net profit of \$2,000, which, we suppose, goes as a triffing reward to the heroes of the evening.

We do not observe the name of Mr. George William Curtis among those who assembled to honor Democratic methods and ideas. Perhaps he has hardly advanced far enough to be received in the inner temple of Democracy, so to speak. But if he means to cast off the vile and corrupt Republican party, he will be forced to assist the patriots of the Knickerbocker Society in their endeavors to elect a President, and

labor of love which should be our blessing to present instance Lord Salisbury threatens to appreciate the sacred enthusiasm of men who count it an honor to be imprisoned for the cause of Democracy. Though he cannot be expected to rise to their height of self-sacrificing virtue, being as yet undecided whether he can help the Democratic party more than by throwing away his vote, and inducing others to throw away their votes, on a scattering ticket, and by rebearsing exploded scandals about the Republican candidate, still it would be fitting that he should acquire some comprehension of the Democratic spirit. Otherwise he might again incautiously refer to the most active Democratic patriots of the sunny South as unworthy persons. The law, indeed, might serve them as it did Hall and Boland-if it were not for the patriotism of Democratic judges and juries at the South. But Mr. Curtis should not forget that they are esteemed as heroes and martyrs by the great party whose success he now seems disposed to promote.

# A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The old Declaration of Independence-the Declaration of the well-meaning but mistaken fa thers -was reread yesterday all over the United States. But it was not read by unanimous consent. Here and there an Independent of the New-Haven or the Boston school bolted the document. The reasons that constrained them to do so appear in the revised and amended Declaration of Independence containing all the modern improvements, to which they have set their hands and seals and which is to form one of the series of campaign documents to be issued from the Independent headquarters.

THE TRIBUNE has been placed in possession of the advance sheets of the first rough draft of the new Declaration. Whether it is destined to fire the popular heart and supplant the old Declaration. remains-like the circus-to be seen. This is the new Declaration :

When in the course of inhuman events it enters

into the rash and regardless head of one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to presume among the powers of the earth the separare and equal station to which their own bumptiousness and self-concelt inveigle them, a decent respect to the opinion of the well-known firm of the Lion and the Unicorn requires that they should forego their hot-headed, ill-advised intention. hold this truth to be self-evident: That all men are created equal but that these United States ought not to assert their equality, since to do so is o commit the unpardonable sin of Jingoism, with a large J; that to secure the inalienable right not to commit this sin, government on the American continent was instituted among men, deriving its just powers from the consent of Profes sor William G. Sumner, of Yale College; that when ever any form of government becomes destructive of this end and assumes to have a Foreign Policy, it is the right of the people-meaning the aforesaid Summer and his associates-to after or abolish it, or at all events to defeat James O. Blaine and the Republican party, both being notoriously in favor of Nation's having a Foreign Policy. Prudence, inleed, would dictate that a political organization long established and of patriotic record-whose ser vices for humanity and freedom shall shine like he stars forever and ever-should not be changed for light and transient causes and accordingly, all experience hath shown that the Free Traders of the United State chave for many rears condoned the Republican party. But when a ong train of Protection measures, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a hellish design to ater for the home rather than the foreign market, it is their right, it is their duty, to hold meetings in Boston and New-Haven and resolve not to support James G. Blaine. The Free Traders and their allies have suffered patiently, and they are now con strained to request the majority to allow the will of the minority to prevail. The history of the present Presidential nomines of the Republican party is a history well calculated to make a basswood Indian on guard in front of a cigar-store take to the woods in abject dismay. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He maists in season and out of season (Sundays and holidays included) in spelling Nation with a

He believes that a Foreign Policy is a handy thing for a Nation to have in the house, and that Uncle Sam's ought to be visible to the naked eve. He loves his country with all his heart and soul, his highest ambition being to assist her in achieving her manifest destiny.

He is the earnest and unflagging champion of the development of American trade in every conceivaole channel, and he was never known to sit up nights devising schemes for the development of the trade of rival countries.

He can always be counted upon to serve the cause of free labor; he can never be connted upon to serve the cause of servile labor.

He was the open and intimate friend of the tattooed James A. Garfield, and he harbors in his home in Augusta pictures of the tattooed George Washington and the tattooed Abraham Lincoln.

He fired the Ephesian dome in several places. He introduced the Asiatic cholera into Maine and he potato bug into Colorado.

He struck the late lamented William Patterson. He has aided and abetted the floods and cyclones hat have devastated the West. He has written a history which has resulted in

aising up among us in times of peace vast hordes of book agents that prey upon the people. He is the author of the "Bread Winners" and

Beautiful Snow." A leader whose character is thus tattooed by

antit for the suffrages of truly good Free Traders. Nor have we been wanting in attention to our

Republican brethren. We have warned them from time to time that if we could not have our own way we would kick. We have reminded them that politically speaking we were infallible in the first legree. We have cordially juvited them to accept tree reserved seats to Professor Summer's lectures. But they have been deaf to the voice of justice, foolishly arguing that the majority was to se presumed to know a thing or two, and that he will of the minority was not a safe corner-stone ipon which to erect a government of the people.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America-but more carticularly of New-Haven, Conn .- in Tooley-st. assembled, appealing o our own supreme dogmatism for the beatitude four intentions, do in the name and by the authority of a minority which was badly beaten in a fair fight at Chicago, solemnly publish and leclare that the Free-Traders and their allies are, and of right ought to be, free and adependent of the Republican party; and that as free and independent persons they have full power to kick like sixty, bolt nominations, vote in the air, labor for such forerunners of the millennium as a Democratic restoration, and to do all other acts and things which kickers and bolters may of right do

And for the support of this Declaration of Independence (all others counterfeit), with a firm reliance upon the indersement of Charles Francis Adams, we mutually pledge to each other our sighs, our soreheads, and our reason-proof arro-

Baby farming, as judged by its practical results, appears to be a method by which the law against nfanticide is evaded by placing infants under conditions certain to bring about their early death. The people who farm babies are, as a rule, concerned only to make a profit on the business, and to dothat they give their charges the cheapest kind of ministration. But as infants are naturally deliate, and the rate of infant mortality is normally high, it is usually difficult, in the absence of direct evidence, to fasten charges of neglect or criminal conduct upon the baby farmers. And though there is in this city a society which has specially charged itself with the protection of children, it does not appear to have the authority necessary to carry out its purposes in this respect. It is to be presumed. however, that whatever powers are requisite to be conferred upon it if representation were made ought to train himself, as soon as possible, to of the facts, and certainly there ought to exist ernor captured one fish weighing over fifty pounds. R. G.

somewhere the authority to break up a system which apparently only results in killing off scores of young children prematurely.

### TOWN TALK.

CANNED GOODS WHOLESOME WHEN PROPERLY PACKED. David Hunt, canned goods.-It is estimated that up ward of 500,000,000 tins of canned goods are annually packed in this country. Being in most cases put up while fresh at the source of supply, canned goods as rule are fresher, more wholesome and palatable than many so-called fresh articles which are exposed for sale during considerable periods of time in city markets. The canning industry has furnished a much needed supply of anti-scorbutic food during the winter season and ma terially improved the diet of all classes in the commu nity, and while there may be cases where illness has been caused by the consumption, through ignorance or carelessness on the part of the consumer, of spoiled or improperly packed canned goods, we believe that when the amount consumed is considered, more sickness is occasioned by the consumption of a similar amount of food not canned than there is by that which is canned. If we are wrong in this view we desire to be corrected, and in consequence of reported cases of alleged poisoning from the use of canned goods we have requested a thorough investigation of the whole subject by the Board of

LARGE CLAIMS FOR ANTI-MONOPOLY Joseph Wolf, Anti-Monopoly League.—The Anti-Mo-nopoly Clubs can do much good if they don't try to make themselves a political party. When they try to do that they hart themselves. They have succeeded in getting a Railway Commission in this State and their efforts have given us a free canal. We will hold a convention in Philadelphia on July 30, not to indorse either party, but to criticise both, and to select those candidates whose views most nearly approach our own.

THEATRES IN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS.

Gustave Frohman, Madison Square Theatre. -I cannot yet tell when I shall return to London. I should like to stop there for a year or so, for it is the only place I have yet struck where I feel I can lice. For years I have been constantly on the move till it feels like second nature to me, but London life is so full of repose that I want to settle down there. However, there are matters in this ountry that need my attention as much as the affairs over there, so I don't know where I shall stay. I have been trying to forecast the probabilities for next season I have been in the business during three Presidential campaigns and am of the opinion that only very strong attractions, things people are really eager to see, will be successful. The mediocre companies that in an ordinary season just clear their expenses will fall by the score People won't go to the theatre during a political excitement for the sake of passing the time, and though the elections only occupy two months, it is like throwing a stone into the water, the ripple will spread right into the spring season. Of course even the big attractions will not make the money they would in a good season, but they will hold their own.

BUTLER FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL at Chicago if the nomination falls within his combina are opposed to Cleveland and their friends are now e-gaged in kniffing the Governor. If either of them over reaches the Presidency, Butler's little deal is to be made storney-General. He has the pledge already and will go to Chiengo to work in harmony with them.

MISS LOTTA AND HER BROTHER SATISFIED. W. Crabbree, Lotta's brother. - My sister is well sath led with her London season. Her performance in "The Marchioness" was the best thing I have ever seen more closely, but we retained most of the comedy of the then until it was nearly all restored. I think her new I am suce it will draw well here when she opens in hat the Fifth Avenue next season. The part, on know, was created by Judic. Of course she and my sister are widely different in their mathods, but both nake a good part out of it. Judic is in her own way mitable. I understand now what people mean when they say, "Oh, Judic is Judic, and there's nothing more

SUMMER WORK IN CITY CHURCHES. The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur,-I am opposed to the practice of interrupting church work in summer. For ten years I have kept up the services in my church all summer, and it has been open every Sunday except when

ITALIAN VOTERS IN AMERICA. Signor Moreno, Editor Il Propresso Ralo-Americano.— Italians in America should give, and I think will give, a very hearty support to Blaine and Logan. They will be ertain, in the event of Blaine's election, that they will not be subjected to conscription in the military service of their former country, as was the case with Felix Lago marsuro, of San Francisco. He was an American naturalized citizen, who went on a visit to Italy, and shortly after his arrival was arrested, and forced into a regiment imple protest against that outrage, to which the Italian Government paid no attention. It was an unfortunate

incident and precedent, which Mr. Blaine would not have ermitted so tamely. REPAIRING THE MAIL SACKS.

H. G. Pearson, Postmas'er.-The Government spends about \$50,000 a year for the repair of mail pouches; there are about 100,000 mult bags in use; and about 10,000 mail sack is where it closes and opens. Is closing the bag the staples are pushed through the slots, and project an inch or more. When the bag is thrown about the staples soon hend and often break. It looks strange that this little item should cost the Government so much money; but it does, for that is the main cause of repairs.

VOTING FOR WAX WORKS CANDIDATES.

James L. Ford, Eden Musec.-From the start this place has been a surprising success. It only needs a little tim for it to become the "Madame Tussand's" of America. As it is the receipts would astonish any New-York manager and we have no expensive company to which to pay salaries. The wax-works don't eat much and don't wear out their clothes. Much interest was taken by the public in the voting for the Republican candidates and we now have the Democrats on view. Cleveland unfortunately was late and his place was empty for some days. Howevery mark which may define a truly bad man is ever be has come to the scratch now. He lost an ever brow just when he was finished and it had to be restored

THE NEED OF MORE SCHOOLS.

John Jusper, Superintendent of Public Schools.—We ion't seem to be able to build schoolhouses fast enough n Now-York to keep pace with the growth of the popula tion. There are more than one-hundred schools in th city and new buildings are being constructed as fast a the finances of the Board of Education will permit, be are schools for. In the upper wards a number of sites should be selected about eight blocks apart. Every schoolhouse ought to have a big open-air play-ground as the Boston schools have.

# PERSONAL

M. Henri Georges Stephan de Blowltz, the Paris correpondent of The London Times, is now somewhat more than firty years of age, with short legs, a barrel-like body a cleanly shaven doub'e chin, a round, sallow face, floatsulky expression. He is affable and courteous, never takes notes in public, speaks English with a strong Prench arcent, and writes it fluorily, but prefers, when not in a hurry, to write his articles in French and then himself rovise the translation made by his assistants. He does most of his work with a type-writer, never has a headache or other aliment, and is the slave of no fixed labits as to sleeping or eating.

Professor David S. Jordan, of the University of Indiana has had some correspondence with the keeper of the British Museum, regarding certain work in that institu tion, but has not yet decided whether or not to undertake the ducies proposed, and still retains his college chair is this country.

General and ex-Governor George B. McClellan was one of the chief show-figures at Henry C. bowen's annual Fourth of July gathering at Woodstock, Conn. Mr. Bowen is assiduously cultivating Democratic notables of

" Mme. Gerster's carriage was at the depot in Bologna to meet us," writes the Dona Mendonça, wife of the Erazilian Consul-General here, describing the prima donna's recent return home, "and we were not long in starting at the first gate, half a mile from the villa, we were met by about a hundred peasants from her place, who weled her with much pleasure, fairly pelting the carriage with the bouquets they carried. When she had greeted them all, we started again with a brass band in front and the people following. Cannon were fired at intervals as the people following. Cannon were fired at intervals as we went along, and near the entrance to the grounds we rode under many beautiful arches of evergreens and flowers, while over the gate leading to the villa bung a large flower-piece with 'E. O.' in tao centre. The floor of the long, wide corridor was covered with rose leaves, and in the middle stood a huge vase of flowers. Even the dining-room was a perfect bower of roses, waile the flungarian and Italian national colors were very gracefully uraped over the table."

Lord and Lady Lansdowne have spent most of the the proper exercise of its humane functions would last mouth camping-out on the River Cascapedia, Quebec, where the salmon fishing has been excellent. The GovDun, of New-York, and General Warner, United States Consul at St. John, N. B., were camped some distance below the vice-regal party and were frequent guests of Lady Lansdowne, who dispensed the hospitalities of the camp in a winning way. Had General Arthur ac-companied his piccatorial friend, Mr. Due, as he usually does in these summer excursions, the occasion might have been almost international in its character.

WASHINGTON, July 4.-Dr. Vincente Garcia, of Carta agena, the announcement of whose appointment as the diplomatic representative of the United States was recently made public, has, according to a later dispatch from Mr. Seruggs, United States Minister at Bogota, de-clined the appointment on account of his advanced and and ill health.

# POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, thinks that the Democrate ought to carry New-York. If he knew as much of New-York as he knows of Vermont Mr. Smalley might be wise

Chairman Hensel, of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, remarks that "whatever other result attends it the coming convention cannot fall to have great moral effect upon the young men of the country." Mr. Hensel is probably right. Opinions differ, it is true, as to the permanency of the moral impressions produced by "awful warnings," but the effect of such a spectacle as will be presented next week at Chicago may be trusted to last through the campaign. It appears, on the authority of Mr. A. H. Brown, of

Indianapolis, member of the Democratic National Committee, that Chicago came near losing the convention at the last moment. "The Local Committee," says Mr. Brown, "undertook to run things and dictate to us. We had made them a fair aliotment of tickets, but they thought they would like 750 more, and they not only asked for them but demanded them. We paid no attention whatever to their demand, and they made a show of not preparing the hall for us. We just talked the matter over among ourselves, and determined that if they did not go to work promptly we would simply move the convention to St. Louis. They very soon came to understand the danger, and they went to work with vigor. 4Had there been any more delay we should have announced the change."

If the gentlemen who lately ceased to be Republicans should adopt a motto expressive of their real feelings and not of false pretenses which they have an interest in keeping up, it would read: "Not that we love Bialue less, but free trade more." Dr. J. A. Houser, president of the State Christian Tem-

perance Union of Indiana, who speaks by authority and

reflects the sentiment of temperance workers in his State made this sensible declaration in *The Indianapolis Fren*ing News of Tuesday: "The bulk of temperance people do not see the propriety of nominating a seperate ticket It is elvious to any fair-minded person that we cannot draw any Democratle votes, and it would be the worst kind of a folly, to my unind, if we were to do anything that would have a tendency to place our bitterest enemies in news: "

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Western paper wants to know what the Democrate are going to "resolute" in favor of at Chicago. Well, they are taking account of stock at present, and are not sure what will be the best thing to adopt. Most of their goods are shop-worn. We discredit the statement attributed to Herbert Spen-

cer that, though scatine at is something more to him than shape, no "never will marr; a woman who is con-vex in the back, concave in the bosom and sentimentally drouping as to the shoulders."—[Waterbury American. "What is this?" exclaimed a Burlington lady, as she stamp fell out. "Oh, yes! I remember now. It's that

Boston bathing suit I ordered for Nelile." Sixteen loaded guns were recently fired into the house of Captain Wrey, at St. Johns. If this thing is kep: up, Captain Weey will begin to think he is living in Cincip-natt.—(Louisville Courier-Journal.

Emulating the famous Smith sisters, of Glastonbury, onn, whose cows were seized and sold for taxes year after year, Mas Muller, of the Lambeth district school board, London, is posing as a martyr to the cause of roman suffrage. She, too, refuses to pay her taxes until

property has been taken by the sheriff. The "roller coaster," for sliding down hill in the sumfrightful "double ripper" does in winter. A young man was nearly killed by one of the new devices in Cincinnati the other night.

the authorities allow her to vote; and as a result her

If it isn't the griping cherry, it is the colicky water-nelon, and if it is not the colicky water-melon, the effusive green apple comes to disturb the even tenor of urban ways and the monotony of existence.—(Cincinnati Sun. As if enough epithets had not been flung at Ben Butler dready. The Chiengo Inter-Ocean calls him " the cyclop

"Shall young people marry?" asks The New York Com-nervial Advertiser. Not unless they want to, -iCincinnati Enquirer.

That Henry Bergh would arrest a cow for licking has calf is the soleton belief of The Milwaukee Sentinel

The Pied Piper, of Lowell, is likely to pipe the entire Democratic party into a hole. Already the managers are begging and imploring him to stop his infernally seductive time.—[Indian apolis Journal. Sojourners in Naw-Jersey will be pleased to learn that

the mosquito carries five surgical instruments: a lance, two meat saws, a suction pipe and a small Corliss engine,

A German engineer has just obtained letters patent on a device for building mine-shafts, bridge-piers, etc, through quicksands. His method it to introduce pipes in to the quicksand and pump through them a freezing mixture, by which the entire mass of quicksand is frozen solld, when it may be worked through with no more

difficulty than a stratum of rack. If there is anything that a newspaper man delights in at this season of the year it is to receive the numerous little guide books to cool summer reserts. They are de-caledly cooling, especially the prices.—[Philadelphia Call.

An angry Chicago man wants to know if there isn's enough wickedness in Chicago for Mr. Moody to tackle nstead of going to an effete monarchy of Europe.

"Will you please tell me, Mr. Occult," asked his favorite niece, "why Masons wear a pin with a "G" in it?" "Certainty, my dear," replied Occult; "It is the same with near as with horses; a "G" directs them to the right."—[Boston Transcript. Cottonwood trees are very numerous in the streets of Milwaukee, and the white, downy substance which drops

rom them has become a great nuisance. What does the United States want with a navy, any vay? So long as flactramp flates and Dr. Dio Lewis are the country we need have no fear of any foreign nathalling rootish enough to want to invide us.—[Size Wife.] Chronicle Telegraph.

The papers of the United States, so far as they express any opinion, unanimously declare the election or Porficie Diaz as President of Mexico a fortunate event for that Republic. His intelligence, liberal foreign policy, force and integrity and the peacoful circumstances of his accession to power promise well for the success and dis-

The pages in the United States Congress are between ten and fitteen years old and receive \$75 per month. This seems excessive compensation, but then it should be remembered that these users are considerably brighter than the pages of the Congressional Reco. d, which come a deal higher.—[Hoston Transcript.

Within a radius of 300 miles of Louisville, Ky., there are 11,000,000 people, watch leads The Louisville Par to believe that the Southern Exposition to open on August 16 will be a grand success.

The study of type-writing has been introduced in some of the public schools of Chicage.

for another great storm. The recent flood in that State, when it subsided left han the possessor of a rate of wood hearty a mile long by a quarter wide, which had drifted on and remained. Nor was the wood all he got There were 5,000 order rails, enough humoer to build a house, beasteads, wash-take, chicken coops, and, best of all, a large number of kegs of whiskey.—[Burlington Free Press.]

The Rev. W. H. Key, a colored clargyman of Teaaccese, made the oricks that were used in the constract tion of his church.

The president of Amberst College is reported as saying that he throws all newspapers into the waste basket, except the one with which he agrees politicals. Is the the principle whole governs instruction at Amberst College I We should suppose that college presidents who as formers and monders of personal character when young men are of a very inneresable age, might be benefited by keeping abreast of the age.—(Springfield Union.

The steam yacht Nourmahal now being built for Mr. William Aster at Wilmington, Del., will probably be finished about the middle of the present month.

The New-York Times should republish its editorials of Schurz, the bolier of 1872. They would immiss mighty interesting realing just at this juncture. The Times was then under the same control as now, which would obviate the necessity of furnishing new aniertal to adorn the subject—(Columbus Obio) Journal.

An attempt is being made to borrow the centennial organ for the use of New-Orleans World's Exposition. The most pathetic part of the story of the actress Marseilles, who, nearing that a spectator had been seized with enders, and ran away and never stopped till she reached Paris, is the last onapter, "the money was returned to the audience." This fact serves to show that the incident is not a new advertising dodge.—[Boston Transcript.

Twenty householders of Leicester, England, were recently fined because they would not allow their children to be vaccinated. They refused to pay the fines, and their household goods were sold at auction, Mr. Bergi

ought to write them a letter of sympathy.

A fashiomable Austin lady was very much shocked last Sunday at bearing the strains of an operatic air that were wafted from a neighboring beer salcon. "The polest ought to stop that profine music on Sunday," she remarked indignantly. "Why that's the same air we heard this morning in church," remarked aer hashand. "Yes, but that's a different thing," "What's the difference!" We had our best clothes on them. That makes all is difference in the world."—[Texas Siftings. ought to write them a letter of sympathy.